McKnew's.

"Strietly Reliable Qualities."

Store closes at 1 p.m. Saturdays and 5 p.m. other 20% Off Ladies' Bathing Suits.

331/3% Off All Colored Waists.

50% Off All Parasols.

Every Colored Cloth Suit at greatly reduced prices. Too many different lots of Suits to quote prices, but we'll be glad to show you.

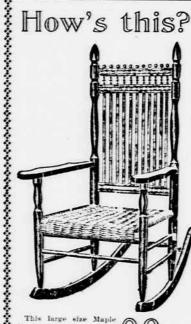
All White Serge and Mohair Skirts reduced. White Pique Skirts, \$1.75 up.

Linen Skirts, \$2.50 up. JUST RECEIVED:

Stylish Gray and Light and Dark Oxford Cloth Outing Skirts-just the proper length, \$5.50, \$6.50 & \$8.50.

Natty Unlined Black Serge Skirts, \$5

Wm. H. McKnew, 933 Pa.av



Jackson Bros. 9 5 GREAT CASH HOUSES. 915-917-919-921 Seventh St.,

***************** SUPERIOR WORKMAN-SHIP AND MATERIALS.

Through to 636 Mass. Ave.

That \$4.50 Suit Case

We are selling is a traveler. We have others as low as

TOPHAM'S, 1231-1233 Pa. Ave.

³

ANTARTIC EXPLORATIONS.

Results of a Scientific Expedition That Has Just Returned. The report of Explorer Borchgrevinck, who was sent to the antarctic in the interest of science in the auxiliary screw bark Southern Cross, has been received at

San Francisco. An island was discovered and named Duke of York Island. On this journey the lowest temperature registered was exper-ienced, namely, fifty-two degrees below

Subsequently, expeditions from Robertson's Hay were dispatched during August and September, with the result that valuable collections were made and observations attended to whenever opportunity offered.

The land toward the southwest of the York Island, in the admiralty range, was visited and named Gelkle Island, owing to its geological interest.

Duke of York Island itself was found to be cut through from east to west by broad, deep quartz reefs.

"It may here suffice to say." remarked Borchgrevnick, "that minerals of great

"It may here suffice to say," remarked Borchgreynick, "that minerals of great value occur in this vicinity, and that undoubtedly in the time to come science will receive that support from commerce which the progress of civilization justifies, and that the future antaretic exploration will never be in want of financial support. "Officially, I took possession of Duke of York Island for Sir George Newnes." Geike Island, which was visited on several occasions, is also rich in minerals."

Georgia's first bale of cotton of the 1900 crop was marketed in Albany, Ga. yesterday. The cotton was grown by Deal Jackson, a negro farmer. The bale weighed 397 pounds, It was sold at 11 cents and was shipped to

The Best Prescription for Malaria Chilis and Fever is a bottle of GROVE'S TASTE-LESS CHILL TONIC. It is simply from and quining in a tasteless form. No cure—no pay. Price, 50c. 10/3-s,tu,th-30t

HIGH EXPLOSIVES with a resisting obstruction, even a body of water.

Big Gathmann Aerial Torpedo Gun Has Been Completed.

PROVIDED FOR BY CONGRESS

Wet Gun Cotton Exploded on Impact With Any Object.

ON MODERN ORDNANCE

in the forthcoming official test of the big Gathmann aerial torpedo gun, which by many ordnance experts is regarded as the most effective engine of destruction of many ordinance experts is regarded as the most effective engine of destruction of modern invention. This gun was manufactured at the Bethlehem iron works under government supervision by authority of an act of the last Congress appropriating of an act of the last Congress appropriating \$75,000 for that purpose. The test will be made at the military proving grounds at Sandy Hook, N. J., as soon as suitable arrangements can be made. Such important consequences hang on the result of the test that it will probably be witnessed by the a thorough investigation, and questioned, most prominent ordnance experts in the military service, including the board of ordnance and fortifications. Lieutenant General Miles is president of that board, and its nembership includes the chief of ordnance

The gun to be tested weighs fifty-nine tons, or four tons less than one of our 13inch navy guns. It is forty-four feet in

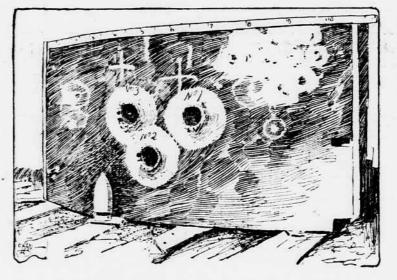
length, with an 18-inch bore, the exterior limensions being about like that of the 12inch guns now constructed, so that it can be mounted on a 12-inch gun carriage. The total weight of the torpedo shell is 1,800 bounds, carrying 625 pounds of wet gun cotton. The muzzle velocity is about 2,200 feet per second, fired with smokeless pow-

feet per second, fired with smokeless pow-der made under Gathmann's formula. Gathmann calls this his ideal gun, as it has been his aim for years to construct guns of this type, so that it will not be nec-essary to hit a target or object more than once, even should it be the heaviest of bat-tile ships.

The cost and weight of the aerial torpedo gun is about one-half that of the 16-inch army ritle, while the efficiency claimed for it is more than three times greater. At long range the difference is said to be still greater in favor of the aerial torpedo sys-tem.

A great number of hits from 12 or 16-inch guns is by no means equivalent to placing a vessel out of action. The vitals of modern

Before Naval Committee. At a meeting of the committee on naval affairs, before Gathmann had received the appropriation of Congress of \$75,000 for building the 18-inch gun, the Senate made a mong others, the late R. B. Dashlel, as-sistant naval constructor, as to his opinion of the safety and efficiency of the Gath-mann gun. Mr. Dashlell said that as an officer of an experimental station he had worked and studied on the subject of firing



ent photograph of Carnegie plate after being hit by 12-inch ordinary shell.

and the chief of engineers of the army. It is charged with the important function of providing the sea coasts of the country with the most effective defensive armament of modern times, and to secure that result is constantly experimenting with the

and the chief of engineers of the army. It is charged with the important function of providing the sea coasts of the country with the most effective defensive armament of modern times, and to secure that result is constantly experimenting with the latest approved inventions.

If the Gathmann gun will do half what its advocates claim for it, the ingenuity of ment of modern times, and to secure that result is constantly experimenting with the latest approved inventions.

If the Gathmann gun will do half what its advocates claim for it, the ingenuity of man will be severely taxed to invent some system of defense that can successfully resist it. It promises to revolutionize modern military methods and to render war even more terrible than it is. Simply stated the province of the gun is to throw high explosive shells with accuracy and safety at a given object and destroy it by impact. The explosive agent employed is wet gun cotton, one of the most effective engines of destruction known to science and heretofore regarded as too dangerous for the proposed use. The inventor's task was to provide a shell so constructed that it would carry a sufficiently large quantity of explosive, be strong enough to withstand the shock of firing and have the requisites of accurate flight and high velocity. Then he had to construct a fuse so arranged that if the fulminate should go off in the gun no harm would result, while at the end of have seen since 1883 nearly every time that a fuse or primer of dry gun cotton has been fired there has been an accident. I have never heard of any accident with the latest device of Mr. Gathmann, and I think it ingenious, efficient and thoroughly safe."

In answer to a question of Senator Perkins as to the advantage of gun cotton over the ordinary shell now used, he said: "As an example of what a twelve-inch shell will do we have the Spanish cruiser Maria Theresa. She was struck by two twelve-inch shells. They exploded in her. Therefore, they had their maximum effect. That ship was not so injured but that she could be raised and started for home. Had a twelve-inch Gathmann shell exploded I think it would have carried off her entire stern and everything aft the point of impact. There would have been nothing ieft of that ship to float."



From government photograph of structure before firing an aerial torpedo shell containing 230 pounds of wet gun cotton. The oak structure was made especially strong, backing consisting of over 130 tons of sand. The armor plate was 10 inches thick and of Curnegie's nickel ch and was fired from a 12-inch army rifle.

the route the necessary damage should be inflicted. Mr. Gathmann has spent the greater part of twelve years in evolving his system for throwing high explosive shells, with the declared result that the proper construction of shell has been attained and the fuse has been made absolutely safe and efficient.

These gun-cotton shells, it is said, can be These gun-cotton shells, it is said, can be carried with perfect safety as far as an ordinary shot and detonated upon striking the object aimed at, the quantity of explosive and the destructive power being limited only by the capacity of the gun. It is confidently claimed that the eighteen-inch gun made by the government for the test will throw a shell containing 600 pounds of gun cotton at a velocity of 2,000 feet per second, giving a range of ten miles, with all the accuracy of the most approved artillery. The ordinary torpedo carries nearly 200 pounds of wet gun cotton, but its effective range is less than half a mile from the starting point. A Gathmann shell carries its real potency in the explosive charge

that the Gathmann shell has revolutionized the high explosive business for the use of army and navy guns?" to which he replied: "I do."

"That is, it has upset all previous theories and that the results show that it is not only safe, but is the most efficient and destructive shell for artillery that is known?" asked Senator Hanna.

"As I know anything about it, that is the case," was the reply, and the constructor added that he considered the fuse entirely safe for use either on land or deck in the firing of high explosives.

As an evidence that present batteries are not adequate, it is shown that in the naval battle at Yalu two Chinese battle ships received over 200 hits from projectiles of various caliber and still were not disabled. Had one side been equipped with aerial torpedo guns of the capacity suitable for the ships, such an engagement might not have lasted hours through the complete destruction of the hostile fleet.

Modern Ordnance.

ries its real potency in the explosive charge and is, therefore, effective on impact. Thus its destructive distance is limited only by the ability to hit, and is much greater than that of a solid shot. It is claimed by the inventor that he can fire any quantity of



From government photograph of effect of shot.

wet gun cotton (up to the capacity of the gun) at the highest velocity and with standard accuracy, and that the fuse employed cannot set off a charge in the gun, nor in store, nor in handling, nor from unlooked-for accidents, but will set it off on impact

inch, which is now accepted as the most powerful gun in the British navy. Further, they fired about one hundred rounds of 6-inch lyddite, 106 rounds of 6-inch powder shells, about four hundred rounds of 8-inch, 750 rounds of three-plunders and an indefinite number of Maxim. Full charges were used throughout for all guns. A consecutive fire lasted in all nine minutes.

The whole total of shot and shells fired at the Belleisle, being about forty-five thousand pounds. Only about 20 per cent of the projectiles missed the target. Between 30 and 40 per cent of the shells fired were affective; that is, they nit the target and exploded promptly. Many of the shells went clear through the lighter or upper structure of the ship without exploding on account of imperfect fuse. The gange was only from 1.300 to 1.700 yards, therefore there was such a large percentage of hits. Beside, there were no guinners to return the fire from the opponent ship; that is, this experiment lacked the excitement of actual war. The opinions of officers and experts differ as to what lessons can be drawn from this experiment. While the English admiralty seems to be well pleased with the efficiency of their modernu guns, the best posted men in this country are of that opinion, that there is a great deal to learn, and that there is a great deal to learn, and that there is a great deal of room for improvement.

ment, as great deal of room for improve-ment, as great as ever.

The Belleisle was, after all, not out of action or defenseless, as the admiralty seems to have considered her, as the ma-chinery below the water line was still in-tact and running. Therefore she would yet have been able to ram, or at lease torpedo an opponent.

gineers of the capacity of John Ericson were given free hand in construction of the Belleisle, somewhat on the plans of the Ericson's destroyers, the Majestic would have had a poor show in the duel, as the destroyers the destroyer type could easily be constructed with a superior speed than the Majestic

However, more can be learned from this experiment, which corroborates the statement I made years ago, that the primary batteries of the present battle ship are not addeduced.

batteries of the present battle ship are not adequate.

Had the Majestic been equipped with guns of the aerial torpedo type, as completed at South Bethlehem for our War Department, it would have taken less than nine seconds instead of nine minutes to destroy or disable the Belleisle. One round would completely wreck that battle ship. However, if such guns were mounted on the Belleisle she could destroy the Majestic long before that battle ship got to such a close range as 1,700 yards.

Nevertheless, the advancement in naval and military science during the last thirty years has been considerable. One modern battle ship of today, could it have come upon the scene then, thirty years ago, might easily have destroyed the combined weekle.

upon the scene then, thirty years ago, might easily have destroyed the combined

navies of the world.

Yet in the officers' and experts' opinions of the time naval and military armaments had reached such a high state of perfection as to leave but little room for improvement.

ment.

History has repeated itself so often that it is but reasonable to expect that in this age of invention and mechanical revolutions our most modern engines of war will again be obsolete a few years hence and a more modern one will take its place.

England also has some far-seeing men. Lieutenant G. E. Armstrong, royal navy, says in "Torpedoes and Vessels," in a series of royal handbooks edited by C. N. Robison, commander, royal navy: "The power of gun cotton we have overwhelming proof of. What all the guns of the Japanese fleet failed to bring in four hours the power of one torpedo alone accomplished in one second."

H. W. Wilson, in "Ironelads in Action" H. W. Wilson, in "Ironclads in Action,"

says: "The perfection of an aerial tor-pedo, with great range and accuracy, would be the deathknell to the present form of battle ship, and it is hard to see what pro-tection could be devised against it."

ALLEGANY COUNTY DEMOCRATS. Blair Lee is Said to Be the Party's Choice for Congress.

Special Correspondence of The Evening Star. CUMBERLAND, Md., July 28, 1900. Conservative democrats are viewing with alarm the split in the party in Allegany county, which is widening every day. The Democratic League is organizing in every district to fight the present organization. The promoters claim that hundreds have signed the declaration of principles against of the league, and "bossism" as it exists in the party in Allegany county today was vigorously denounced. Addresses were made by ex-Congressman William M. McKaig, J. W. Scott Cochrane Gen. Land. ex-Justice Alex. King. A bitter fight is looked for in the approaching congressional primaries, not so much over who shall be the candidate as to which faction shall be the candidate as to which faction shall be supreme. It is generally believed Allegany county will declare for Blair Lee, who Mr. Hattersly W. Talbott of Rockville, who was here this week, says will have the unanimous indorsement of Montgomery county. Mr. Lee is said to be interested in a project to buy the Cumberland Daily Independent and make it an out-and-out Bryan and free silver paper.

River Water Pollution to Cease. pany of Luke, this county, will on August 1, in accordance with an agreement with the city of Cumberland, whereby the latter abandoned prosecution of Potomac river pollution cases, abandon the sulphite propollution cases, abandon the sulphite pro-cess for making pulp. It will require sev-eral months to install the soda process, which is said to be harmless to running water, and in the meantime a number of men will be out of employment. The com-pany is now building a new soda process mill which requires 2,500,000 brick. Borden Griffith of Piedmont will shortly leave for Tyrone, Pa., to study the soda process for making pulp at the mill there.

A Meeting of Miners.

A meeting of all the miners in the George's creek region will be held at Knapp's Meadow, near Lonaconing, this on, to decide whether to resume work. It is generally predicted that the men favoring resumption will win. Both sides are marshaling their forces and a test vote will be taken. Miners generally are wearying of the strike.

C. E. Convention.

The interstate Christian Endeavor convention will adjourn at Mountain Lake Park tomorrow. A number of Washington delegates, who went in a special car, are in attendance. Rev. Dr. J. G. Butler of Washington, D. C., was one of the leading speakers.

COST OF AFRICAN WAR.

Supplementary War Estimate of Over Fifty-Seven Millions. In the English house of commons yesterlay the parliamentary secretary of the war office, Mr. George Wyndham, introducing a supplementary army estimate of fi1,500,-000 (about \$57,500,000), explained that it covered the expenses in South Africa to the end of February, 1901, and included 63,000,000 (about \$15,000,000) for China.

The amount asked for South Africa in cluded the cost of repatriating the imperial and colonial troops. It is proposed to leave in South Africa 45,000 men, including 15,000 olonials and reservists desiring to remain. The amount also included the gift of 45 (about \$25) to every soldier and a suit of Mufti to every reservist. Including the present estimate, the aggregate amount voted for the way office is f61,022,700 (about \$305,113,500).

Ex-Gov. Taylor's Requisition.

Gov. Mount said yesterday in Indianap olis, Ind., that he is studying the Powers trial at Georgetown, Ky., closely, and that while he absolutely declined to say what action he might take on the requisition for W. S. Taylor and Charles Finley in case Powers is convicted, he said his decision on the requisition was not irrevocable.

Stoppage in head and throat from sudden cold relieved HEALTH promptly by FFENDER MASON'S CREAM OF OLIVES.

Mason's Yellow Tablets cure Dyspepsia. Mason's Brown Tablets cure Constipation. Mason's Red Tablets cure Coughs. Mason's White Tablets cure Sore Throat.

30 tablets, 10c.—all druggists, or sent for price by H. T. MASON CHEMICAL COMPANY, 515 Arch st., Philadelphia, Ps. alason's Cream of Olives cures Catarrh and all inflammation of mucous mem-brane and skin. Sab and Sure Remedy for Piles— 25c, a box. jy4-m,w,s-tf

SHOT TO PIECES

Fate of a Negro Desperado Who Resisted Arrest.

EXCITED CROWDS IN NEW ORLEANS

Three More Victims Added to the Murderer's List.

VIOLENCE OF THE MOB

After a desperate battle in New Orleans, La., lasting for several hours, in which he succeeded in killing Sergeant Gabriel Porteous, Andy Van Kurem, keeper of the po-lice jail, and Alfred J. Bloomfield, a young boy, fatally wounding Corporal John F. Lally, John Banville, ex-Policeman Frank H. Evans, A. S. Loclere, one of the leading confectioners of the city, and more or less seriously shooting several citizens, the negro desperado Robert Charles, who killed Captain Day and Patrolman Lamb and badly wounded Officer O'Brien, was smoked out of his hiding place in the heart of the residence section of the city and literally shot to pieces.

The tragedy was one of the most remarkable in the history of the city, and 20,000 people, soldiers, policemen and citizens, were gathered around the square in which Charles was finally put to death. Tremendous excitement reigned in New Orleans as the battle went on between the Orleans as the battle went on between the police and citizens and the negro with his Winchester. After the tragedy was over and Charles was dragged from the mud and slush in which he had fallen, with the mob howling for the burning of his body, statements were made that the man killed was not really the desperado who had killed Day and Lamb, but papers found on his person and the fact that he fought so desperately for his life and shot so accurately seem to leave little doubt that the right man was put to death.

Used His Winchester.

Sergeant Gabe Porteous, one of the bestknown officers on the force, and Corporal John F. Lally, who has a fine record for bravery, were informed during the day by a negro that Charles was in hiding in a house on Clio street near Saratoga street. Determining to take him alive, if possible, the officers summoned a number of patrolmen to their assistance and went to the house where Charles was supposed to be in concealment. The negro informant of the policemen accompanied the officers. They entered the side alley of the house, and were surprised in practically the same way.

policemen accompanied the officers. They entered the side alley of the house, and were surprised in practically the same way as were Day and Lamb. Before the officers were aware of their danger Charles, who was hidden behind a screen on the second floor of the building, raised his Winchester and began a furious but accurate fire. Lally fell with a bullet in the right side of the abdomen. Porteous was shot through the head, and dropped dead across the body of Lally. The other officers and the negro fled from the scene.

The reports of Charles' Winchester and the fact that two officers lay bleeding in the yard raised tremendous excitement. Hurry calls were sent to the mayor, the chief of police and Colonel Wood, in command of the special police, and as fast as possible armed help rushed to the scene. In a little while there was an armed crowd encircling the square in which Charles was located. In the meantime Father Fitzgerald of St. John's Church was summoned to administer extreme unction to the police officers who were lying in the alley.

Under a Constant Fire.

Under a Constant Fire.

The priest responded promptly, and he was anointing the body of Porteous, with Alfred J. Bloomfield, a young boy, standing by his side, when Charles again appeared "bossism." A big political picnic was held at the window. The lad saw him at once at Flintstone yesterday under the auspices and begged the desperado not to shoot him. and begged the desperado not to shoot him. Charles immediately fired his Winchester again, and Bloomfield fell dead. The priest, unhurt, left the scene after plucklip performing the last offices for the dead officer. At this time the ambulance arrived, and two citizens volunteered to go into the alley and bring out the body of Lally. They entered, and while they were attempting to take the body of the dead officer from that of his colleague Charles fired again. The citizens, nevertheless, got Lally's body out of the alley and afterward succeeded in taking Porteous' body out also.

of the aley and afterward successed in thating Porteous' body out also.

In the meantime an immense throng had gathered in the vicinity, and schemes were set on foot to get Charles out of the building. Charles, however, did not propose to be captured without selling his life dearly. Time after time he came to the window, and as citizens one by one entered the and as citizens, one by one, entered the alley he blazed away at them. In this man-ner Confectioner Loclere, who was one of

Association, doing business in the vicinity, was hit and mortally wounded.

About the same time, with Charles firing his Winchester indiscriminately. Frank Bertuccia received a shot in the left shoulder, and J. W. Bofil got a hot bullet in the right hand. Uitimately it was concluded by those who were handling the situation that the only way to get Charles was to burn the building in which he was intrenched. There were, however, some scruples about resorting to this method of getting him owing to the extremely thickly populated section in which the house was situated. Nevertheless it was determined that the fire department should be called out in order to protect the surrounding property in case it should be resolved to burn the building. At the moment of apparent indecision At the moment of apparent indecision some one went to a neighboring grocery, purchased a can of oil, and, pouring it over the rear steps of the building, applied a match, and soon had the building in flames. the rear steps of the building, applied a match, and soon had the building in flames. So fiercely did the fire burn that it became evident that no human being could live in the building, and picked men from the police, special squads and members of the militia stationed themselves about the building in order to shoot the desperado as he attempted to leave the house. A young solder named Adolph Anderson, a member of the 13th Company of the state militia, was one of the first to see Charles as he ran down the steps leading to the second story. Charles ran across the yard and entered the second room. He fired several times at Anderson, and the latter, who was armed with a Winchester rifle, shot the negro in the breast, and he fell and died soon afterward. Emptied Revolvers Into His Body.

As soon as the negro fell numbers of peo ple armed with Winchesters and revolvers rushed in and fired into the body. Charles was literally shot to pieces. After it was was literally shot to pieces. After it was certain that he was dead a mob entered the yard and dragged the body into the street. The police and the mob emptied their revolvers into it, while a son of one of the murdered men rushed up and stamped the face beyond recognition. There were then loud howls that the body should be taken to a vacant square in the vicinity and publicly burned. At this instance, however, a big squad of police dashed up in a patrol wagon. There were thousands of people in the vicinity, and it seemed as if there might be a clash between the officers and the mob. The police seemed, however, to have regained their courage, and they promptly pushed the crowd aside, picked up the body and threw it into the patrol wagon. The driver whipped up his horses and the wagon started off, with 5,000 people running after it and clamoring for the body.

The wagon, however, was fleeter than the mob, and it ultimately made its way with safety to police headquarters. There an immense crowd had gathered, and great difficulty was experienced in taking the corpse of the negor from the wagon into he morgue. When Charles' body was stripped it was found to have been literally lacerated from head to foot by the bullets of the mob.

Up to the time of the tragedy at Clio and Saratoga streets the city had been practically quiet. Disturbances had occurred only certain that he was dead a mob entered the

that both the 500 special officers and the 1,500 militia will be kept in service at least until Monday. Late yesterday evening the mayor issued a proclamation, in which he

The Mayor's Proclamation "In view of the intense public excitement that exists, I implore the people to obey the law and its constituted authorities. I forbid all assemblages of people on the streets and advise all good citizens to re-

main in their homes."

The grand jury was celled in special session The grand jury was celled in special session yesterday. Judge Baker delivered a strong and impressive charge on the subject of the disgraceful scenes which have occurred in New Orleans during the past few days. He said that it was incumbent on the grand jury to make a rigid investigation into every case of vio ence visited upon the negro population, and to use every means in their power to bring the guilty men to the bar of justice.

The grand jury examined a large number of witnesses, including newspaper reporters, with a view to obtaining information which might lead to the apprehension of the perpetrators of the outrages.

At a late hour last eight a mob which had evaded the militia and the citizens' police

At a late hour last hight a mob which had evaded the militia and the citizens' police attacked the Thomy Lafon School House, 6th and Rampart streets, upon the supposition that negroes had stored arms and ammunition in the building. They quickly gained possession and fired the structure, destroying it completely.

The school building was erected a few years ago by the city, and was devoted exclusively to the education of colored children. No negroes were found in the school, but a number who emerged from houses in the vicinity were pursued for quite a distance. A strong force was dispatched to the scene as soon as the alarm was given, but too late to save the school house. The mob was quickly dispersed.

THE POLITICAL FIELD.

Champ Clark Gives His Views in Regard to Expansion.

The Central Passenger Association has granted a rate of one fare for the round trip from all points in Indiana, Ohio, Michigan and Illinois to the Bryan notification meeting in Indianapolis. Tickets will be sold on all trains August 7, limited for return to August 9. The Central Passenger Association has given the Western Passenger Association these rates as a basis for making their rates for the same meeting.

Gold Democrats' Campaign. John Jay Chapman, R. A. Widenmann, Jacob F. Miller, M. D. Rothschild and E.

V. Abbott, the five members of the committee from the Plaza conference, who have been in consultation with the gold democratic national committee at Indianapolis returned to New York city yesterday. The committee say they will at once begin forming local organizations, and arrangements for public speakers will be made later.

Republican Literature. The republican committee on literature has let contracts for the distribution of

5,000,000 copies of the letters of acceptance by President McKinley and Governor Roosevelt. The principal points of distri-bution for this matter will be this city, Philadelphia, Baltimore and Boston. Criticised the Canteen Law. The Connecticut prohibitionists met at

including three ladies, in attendance. The Rev. J. I. Bartholomew of Manchester was appointed chairman and E. L. G. Hohenthal secretary.

Hartford yesterday, with about 100 persons,

Chairman Bartholomew made an address. in which he criticised the interpretation of the canteen law by the Attorney General.

"Every liquor-sciling canteen in every army post in the United States exists with the consent of the President," he said. "The President has the power to shut out every canteen. On William McKinley and on no other man rests the canteen, with all its damnable evils. (Applause.) In 1899 we shipped liquors to the value of \$209,000 to the Philippines. Where the flag has gone the beer keg has gone."

Charles D. Sheldon was renominated for Congress in the twelfth Michigan district republican convention yesterday on the the canteen law by the Attorney General.

republican convention yesterday on the fifty-fifth ballot.

Champ Clark's Views.

Yesterday was democratic day at the Texas-Colorado Chautauqua, at Boulder. Col. Excursion trains were run from Denver and other cities and towns in northern Colorado, bringing several thousand visitors. Champ Clark of Missouri was the orator of the day. He said in part:

"The issue is squarely joined. It is the empire against the republic. William Mc-Kinley and his cohorts stand for the em-pire; William J. Bryan and his followers stand for the perpetuation of this benefi-cent republic for which our fathers fought and for which thousands of them died. The Asiatic propaganda is the most preposterous scheme ever hatched in the brain of man, and is the rankest sort of midsummer madness

alley he blazed away at them. In this manner Confectioner Loclere, who was one of the special policeman: ex-Policeman Evans, John Banville and George H. Lyons, son of the head of the biggest drug establishment in the south, were wounded.

Fired the Building.

At this time the extra police began to fire indiscriminately at the negro. Who shot him will probably never be known. Andy Van Kurem, keeper of the police jall, got a bullet in the body and fell dead. Just afterward H. H. Ball, an old man, aged sixty-five, working for the Mutual Benevolent Association, doing business in the vicinity, was hit and mortally wounded.

About the same time, with Charles firing his Winchester indiscriminately. Frank Bertuccia received a shot in the left shoulder, and J. W. Bofil got a hot bullet in the right hand. Ultimately it was concluded by those who were handling the situation that the only way to get Charles was to burn the building in which he was intrenched. There were, however, some scruples about tresorting to this method of getting him owing to the extremely thickly populated section in which the house was situated.

Towne to Withdraw.

The Minneapolis Journal says: "Charles A. Towne will be withdrawn as vice presidential candidate from the populist national ticket about August 15. At that time the populist national committee will accept his resignation and replace him with Adlai E. Stevenson as the nominee of the populist party for Vice President. The source from which the announcement is recelved is such as to make it impossible to

question its accuracy.

"During the campaign Mr. Towne is to be utilized as a campaign orator, to whom will be assigned the most desirable tours. He will speak only in large cittes and in close districts. A cabinet position is assured to him in the event of Bryan's election."

Arkansas Populists. A populist state mass meeting, held in

Rock, Ark., yesterday, nominated A. W. Files of Little Rock for governor. No other state nominations were made, except complete Barker and Donnelly ejectoral

Preferred Life in Jail. It was philosophy of a quaint kind that

ed William Cantlin to surrender himself to the police of Cincinnati for a burglary committed in Poughkeepsie, N. Y., nearly a year ago. Cantlin, who is a typical tramp arrived there last night in charge of an of icer. He said:

"I had been drinking hard out there in Ohio, and was on the verge of delirium tre-mens. I knew I was in danger of being mens. I knew I was in danger of being sent to an insane asylum and I realized that if that ever happened to me, having no friends, it would be virtually life im-prisonment. I thought it would be better to take a year or two in Sing Sing than to to take a year of two in sing sing than to end my days in an asylum. So I went to the police and told them about the burglary in Poughkeepsle."

In Poughkeepsie."

Cantlin was greatly disappointed to find that the process of sending him to Sing Sing would require two months, and that he would have to remain in jail in the meantime.

Catarrh for Twenty Years and catarrii for Leventy 1 cars and the mob.

Up to the time of the tragedy at Clio and Saratoga streets the city had been practically quiet. Disturbances had occurred only in isolated instances, and Mayor Capdevielle was confident the situation was so well in the should be able to dispense with the special policemen today. The tragic scenes, however, which were enacted here last night make it almost certain

Catarrii for Lwenty 1 cars and Cured in a few Days.— Nothing too should be able to give relating too last for Dr. Agnew's Charrial Powder to give relating too starts the saw; "I have been a marry to Catarria Powder to give relating too since the part of the property of the part of Eiseman Bros.,

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Organized labor has renched such a stage that anything affecting a particular branch of it draws all the rest into the difficulty. It is exactly the same way with the different organs of the human body. Work too hard, est too much, drink too much, exercise but little, be a little irregular in cry way, and the liver quits work.

little irregular in fify way, and the stomach goes on strike. The heart is affected, the brain follows suit, and every part in the body is dragged into the trouble.

The only way out of it is to go at the source of all this—the liver. Square yourself with the liver and all will get back to regular natural work. Cascarets Candy Cathartic make things fight with the liver. They perfume the breath, prevent food from souring on the stomach give tone to the bowels, strengthen the intestinal muscles, while they are cleaning and stirring up the liver to renewed activity.

they are cleaning and stifring up the liver to re-newed activity.

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